9.4 Considering non-agricultural families it is seen that average gross annual income per family in Border area, Project area and General area are respectively Rs.1,161·91, Rs. 1,644·36 and Rs.873·98 respectively. The main contributor to this income in Border area is Trade followed by Service, Profession, Labour and Agriculture and Animal husbandry, those in Project area are Labour-Service-Profession followed by Trade, small scale manufacture and agriculture and Animal husbandry. The comparatively higher average income from small scale manufacture and handicraft is due to existence of quite a good number of liquor distillers with quite a large amount of annual income. Main contributors to gross annual income of non-agricultural families in General area in order of importance are agriculture and animal husbandry, service-profession and labour. It is significant that among the non-agricultural families also agriculture and animal husbandry emerge to be the biggest contributor. This is due to the fact that in General area villages there are a large number of Nepali families whose principal occupation is cattle rearing and earned enough by selling milk, ghee, and livestock. These families were classed as non-agricultural families.

9.5 Of the gross income, agriculturists spend a portion in their farms on items such as purchase of seed, manure, etc., cost of maintenance of livestock, wages and salaries for labourers, and transport of produce while other spend a portion on running their household enterprises such as purchase of merchandise for trading purchase of plants and machinery and raw materials for household enterprises, wages and salaries for employees, etc. The net annual income per family, as will be evident from table G-4, comes to Rs. 852·86 in Border area, Rs. 988·84 in Project area and Rs.749·51 in General area. The corresponding figures for agricultural families being Rs. 889·80, Rs. 930·70 Rs. 758·42 and for non-agricultural families Rs. 776·14, Rs.1,168·89 and Rs. 672·16 respectively.

The following table shows the annual expenditure of families in running their enterprises.

TABLE G-5

Current expenditure of enterprise

	Border area			Project area			General area		
	Amount	Average expenditure per family		Amount	Average expenditure per family		Amount	Average expenditure per family	
		Reporting	All families		Reporting	All families		Reporting	All families
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agricultural families—									
1. Seed and manure ..	11,023	32·04	16·23	19·692	59·31	40·27	6,123	50·99	38·32
2. Maintenance of livestock..	3,913	73·46	5·76	5,883	38·74	12·04	2,728	29·65	16·53
3. Wages & Salaries ..	51,740	139·33	76·23	26,835	124·24	54·88	5,403	88·57	33·75
4. Cost of transport ..	10,421	93·88	15·35	1,221	55·50	2·30	820	34·17	4·97
5. Taxes & Revenue ..	1 067	10·78	1·57	1,198	6·08	2·45	315	4·37	1·91
6. Rent of land	3,947	27·80	5·81	2,313	23·36	4·73	1,051	24·44	6·37
7. Other rents and interest ..	689	68·90	1·01	4,859	59·99	9·94	278	23·17	1·68
8. Cost of raw materials .. for house hold enterprises	510	255·90	·75	385	55·00	·79	415	24·41	2·51
9. Purchase of merchandise...	9,402	427·36	13 85	11,770	1070·00	24·07	712	178·00	4·32
10. Others..	254	18·14	·37	96	13·17	·20	58	14·50	·45
Total	92,966	..	136·90	72,457	..	151·87	19,193	..	109·71

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

TABLE G-5—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Non-agricultural families—									
1. Seed and manure ..	2195	24·39	6·71	39·91	49·27	25·26	109	21·11	10·00
2. Maintenance of livestock	1696	51·69	5·06	761	29·27	4·82	208	29·80	10·43
3. Wages and salaries ..	9193	97·92	29·94	75·04	127·19	67·49	493	100·75	21·21
4. Cost of transport ..	4935	90·79	15·09	883	10·27	5·59	..	...	...
5. Taxes and Revenue ..	462	10·04	1·41	304	4·54	1·92	239	31·14	12·98
6. Rent of land	1814	23·24	3·56	3·47	6·94	2·19	67	11·75	2·47
7. Other rent and interest ..	657	92·06	199	18·73	88·05	10·59	13	2·17	·68
8. Cost of raw materials for household enterprise.	18708	271·26	57·49	190·55	1088·04	120·60	15	15·00	·79
9. Purchase of merchandise..	79290	1201·41	243·49	334·80	1594·29	211·90	950	315·07	50·00
10. Others..	1606	133·83	4·91	1380	276·00	8·73	..	..	..
Total	121369	..	379·64	69878	...	432·10	2068	..	108·60

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

9.5 The following table analyses the changes occurring in the structure and volume of capital assets of the predominantly agricultural families as a result of the purchase and sale of the assets and liabilities during the period of a year—

TABLE G-6

		Gross investment			Disinvestment			Capital formation (+) or reduction (−)	
		Assets	Repayment of debt	Total	Assets	Borrowing	Total	—	Average per family
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Border area	.. .. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Project area	.. .. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Control area	.. .. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gross investment made by the families stands at Rs.40,285, *i. e.*, Rs.400 per family in Border area, Rs.43,180, *i. e.*, Rs.664·7 per family in Project area and Rs.8,558, *i. e.*, Rs.46·8 per family in General area. It will be seen that in all the three areas, the major portion of this investment is from aquiring of assets.

Dis-investment consisting of borrowing and liquidation of assets amounts to Rs.61,444, *i. e.*, Rs 63·1 per family in Border areas, Rs.66,045., *i. e.*, Rs.102·1 per family in Project area and Rs.12,637, *i. e.*, Rs.69·6 per family in General area.

Thus in all the three dis-investment far outweights investment with the result that a family in Border, Project and General areas, on an average disinvests a sum of Rs.23·9, Rs.35·4 and Rs.22·1 respectively. This net dis-investment arises largely, as it clear from table above, from the heavy rise in indebtedness among the families. Actually considering changes in assets alone there is a net increase of Rs.18.1 per family in Border area, Rs.30·9 in Project area and Rs.10.9 in General area. But these increases are more than multiplied by average per family increase in indebtedness of Rs.41·1, Rs.66·2 and Rs.32·1 respectively in the three areas.

9·6 Investment in assets by various items are shown in the following table.

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TABLE G-7

Investment in Assets

Items	Border area			Project area			General area		
	No. of families acquiring assets	Average value of assets acquired		No of families acquiring assets	Average value of assets acquired		No. of families acquiring assets	Average value of asset acquired	
		per reporting family (Rs.)	per family (Rs.)		per reporting family (Rs.)	per family (Rs.)		per reporting family (Rs.)	per family (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Land	30	167·33	4.99	18	377·33	10·39	3	223·33	3·64
2. Agricultural assets :—									
(a) Livestock	86	34·51	2·51	70	55·07	5·96	21	54·29	6·20
(b) Implements and equipments	76	7·66	·58	45	11·51	·80	15	10·60	·86
(c) Others—									
3. Building	38	582·00	21·98	26	956·73	38·45	7	805·71	30·65
4. Furniture & fitters	19	35·79	·64	1	21·00	·03	..	..	..
5. Plants & machineries tools, etc. for household enterprises.	18	84·11	1·50	7	296·86	3·20	..	..	..
6. Others	12	492·00	5·87	2	37·50	1·16	..	..	..

Thus it is seen that proportion of families purchasing livestock is highest in all the three areas, followed by that purchasing agricultural tools, implements. Considering investment by items, building is conspicuous in all the three areas, contributing largely towards a net investment in assets in all the three areas. Others of importance are land and agricultural assets.

9.7. **Consumption expenditure of the family.**— The follwing tables show the broad pattern of the average family consumption expenditure in the three village-groups. The component of annual expenditure on food, clothing and other items of consumption which determine the standard of living of the rural families are depicted separately.

Size of average family—In Border area 3.7 members,
Project area 4.6 members and
General area 4.9 members.

TABLE G-8

Household Consumption Expenditure

Items	Border area				Project area				General area			
	Cash expenditure	Obtained in kind & consumed at home	Total	P.C.	Cashi expenditure	Obtained in kind and consumed at home	Total	P.C.	Cash expenditure	Obtained in kind & consumed at home	Total	P. C
	(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs. 0·00)		(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs.0·00)		(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs. 0·00)	(Rs. 0·00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A—Food												
1. Cereals	317·61	89·90	407·51	44·82	157·44	347·90	505·34	50·15	150·43	338·17	488·60	58·99
2. Pulses	4·72	0·26	4·99	0·55	1·13	..	1·13	0·11	0·32	..	0·32	0·04
3. Vegetables	17·93	5·77	23·70	2·61	17·18	5·71	22·89	2·27	0·59	1·97	2·56	0·31
4. Fruits & Nuts ..	2·07	5·22	7·29	0·80	1·19	0·07	1·26	0·13	0.49	0·060	·55	0·07

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TABLE G-8—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5. Milk & milk products. ..	10·73	4·86	15·59	1·71	8·65	2·30	10·95	1·08	3·52	5·22	5·74	0.69
6. Oil & oilseed ..	26·96	0·46	27·42	3·02	14·79	0·19	14·98	1·48	8·87	...	8·87	1·02
7. Meat ..	8·12	0·19	8·31	0·91	16·54	0·23	16·77	1·66	15·30	..	15·30	1·85
8. Fish	72·32	5·33	77·65	8.54	57·96	0·27	58·23	5·78	50·20	1·04	51·24	6·18
9. Eggs	1·31	0·25	1·56	0·17	0·63	0·04	0·67	0·07	..	...	..	...
10. Sugar.	32·73	0·44	33·17	3·65	34·11	0·01	34·12	3·39	21·06	..	21·06	2·54
11. Salt	7·64	0·05	7·69	0·85	9·27	0·01	9·28	0·92	9·29	..	9·29	1.12
Total—Food: ..	502·15	112·73	614·88	67·73	318·89	356·73	675·62	67·04	257·07	346·46	603·53	72·86
B. Non-food :												
12. Tobacco, Tea, etc. ..	44·27	1·01	45·28	4·98	37·66	..	37·66	3·73	32·10	..	32·10	3·88
13. Liquor, etc. ...	9·18	0·49	9·67	1·06	13·50	2·34	15·84	1·57	15·31	1·23	16·54	2·00
14. Fuel & light ..	23.90	27·97	51·87	5·71	16·71	31·81	48·53	4·82	11·87	28·59	40·46	4·88
15. Toilet ..	25·03	0·57	25·60	2·82	23·93	0·01	23·94	2·38	19·44	...	19·44	2·35
16. Betel nut & Betel leaf	18·71	27·50	46·21	5·08	38·44	2·04	40·48	4·02	28·31	0·12	28·43	3·43
Total—Non-food ...	121·09	57·54	178·63	19·65	130·24	36.21	166·45	16·52	107·03	29·94	136·97	16·54

TABLE G-8—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
C. Miscellaneous :												
17. Education and private tutor	6·34	...	6·34	0·70	11·10	..	11·10	1·10	1·00	..	1·00	0·12
18. Medicine and Doctor ..	25·08	...	25·08	2·76	30·25	...	30·25	3·00	24·23	..	24·23	2·93
19. Clothing & footwear ..	33·17	..	33·17	3·65	55·80	..	55·80	5·54	42·87	..	42·87	5·18
20. Ceremonials, sports and Amusements.	6·22	...	6·22	0·68	14·12	..	14·12	1·40	4·42	...	4·42	0·53
21. Sundry goods ..	8·17	..	8·17	0·90	4·96	...	4·96	0·49	1·75	..	1·75	0·21
22. Litigation .	1·32	..	1·32	0·14	8·04	..	8·04	0·80	..	..	...	..
23. Domestic servants ..	1·35	..	1·35	0·15	0·81	..	0.81	0·08	..	..	..	..
24. Rapair & maintenance of residential building.	10·23	...	10·23	1·13	11·81	..	11·81	1·17	5·83	..	5·83	0·70
25. Residential house building and land.	19·45	..	19·45	2·14	24·77	..	24·77	2·46	6·93	..	6·93	0.84
26. Travelling —	2·67	..	2·67	0·29	3·32	...	3·32	0·33	0·78	..	0·78	0·09
27. Rent and others ..	1·65	..	1·65	0·18	0·68	..	0·68	0·07	..	..	..	..
Total—Miscellaneous ..	115·65	..	115·65	12·72	165·66	..	165·66	16·44	87·81	...	87·81	10·60
..	738·89	170·27	909·16	100·00	614·79	392·94	1,007·73	100·00	451·91	376·40	828·31	100.00
Grand Total ..	(81·27)	(18·73)			(61·01)	(38·99)			(54·56)	(45·44)		

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511 It is seen that the per family average annual expenditure is Rs.909·00 nP. in Border areas, Rs.1008 00 nP. in Project area and Rs.828·00 nP. in General area. The per family annual net income in the respective area being Rs.852·86 nP., Rs.988·84 nP, and Rs.949·51 nP. it follows that the budget of the average family is deficit in all the areas. [426] This deficit is usually made up either by restricting the consumption expenditure during the lean months of the agricultural year or by taking loans.

221 The field work of the survey was started during the month of February, 511 i.e., hardly after two months, of harvesting of winter paddy and during the harvesting period of cash crops like orange, betelnut, potatoes, etc. During this period people get money through the sale proceeds and naturally they [114] were tempted to spend comparatively higher amount on food. In fact, it was made clear during investigation that as lean months are approaching when people did not have money to purchase food articles, they used to lead a very austere life. This period is particularly very hard for the Border people because unlike people of other two areas they do not have [128] even paddy in store. As the above figures of annual expenditure of a [125] family were calculated on the basis of information collected for one month preceeding the date of investigation, in respect of food and non-food articles, and for one year in respect of miscellaneous items, there is every likelihood of the average per family expenditure on food and non-food articles being over-estimated.

128 As in the case of income, consumption of articles produced at home 511 or at farm as well as those received out of the goods, services and gift and loan were valued in money terms on the basis of the local average retail prices in respect of the commodities concerned. Thus even firewood and other wild vegetables and fishes obtained by fishing were valued in terms of money. Of the total average expenditure on food, the food articles obtained in kind and consumed at home account for about 18 per cent in Border area, 53 per cent in Project area and 57 per cent in General area. Thus the share of food articles obtained in kind and consumed at home to the annual expenditure of a family is very low in Border area. This is natural because they depend almost exclusively on cash crop cultivation.

511 Out of the total expenditure, food account for about 68 per cent in Border area, 67 per cent in Project area and 73 per cent in General area. In all the areas cereals alone took the bulk of the expenditure on food, i.e., 66 per cent, 75 per cent and 81 per cent in the respective areas

It is seen that expenditure on pulses, vegetables and milk are very low. In fact only a few of the Tribal villagers take pulses, milk and vegetables. Rice and fish or meat are the only items of the dishes of most of the villages.

Among non-food articles fuel and light accounted for 6 per cent in Border area, 5 per cent in Project area, and 5 per cent in General area. Khasis are heavy chewers of betelnut and this accounted for 5 per cent of total annual expenditure in border area, 4 per cent in Project area and about 3 per cent in General area while tobacco and tea in tea-stall accounted for about 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 4 per cent respectively of the total annual expenditure in the three areas. Expenditure on liquor

varied between 1·06 per cent to 2·00 per cent in the three areas. It is very likely that this figure will be an under-estimate due to the fact that people addicted to it do not like to admit so. The existence of a large number of liscentiate liquor distilleries—numbering upto 5 in a single village, and the brisk trade in these distilleries bear testimony to the fact that a large share of family income is drained out through liquor. 511

Among miscellaneous items clothing and foot-wear accounted for nearly 4 per cent in Border area, 6 per cent in Project area and 5 per cent in General area. Next to it in importance is medicine and doctor which accounted for about 3 per cent of the total annual expenditure in all the three areas.

Generally speaking, the comparatively high percentage of expenditure on food and low percentages on other items like clothing, houses and its repair, education, etc., indicates a low standard of living of the rural families in general.

9.8. It may be of some interest to know how the families belonging to typical economic groups divide their incomes between their current living expenses and other outlays on goods and services. The picture of the family expenditure pattern is summarised in the following table. 434 592 511

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TABLE G 9

Analysis of family expenditure in different income groups

Border Area—

		Income group											
	(Rs.)	Below Rs. 100	100-250	250-500	500-750	750-1000	1000-1500	1500-2000	2000-2500	2500-3000	3000-3500	3500-4000	4000 and above
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. No. of families		1	23	193	287	179	168	55	23	24	11	10	32
2. Average gross income per family.	..	60·00	208·96	398·75	709·54	829·89	1116·68	1687·05	2139·09	2675·42	3127·30	3710·27	5276·18
3. Average outlay per family.	..	0·00	0·30	14·68	33·71	83·48	193·05	442·85	632·52	1048·04	984·09	1237·40	2427·47
4. Average net income per family.	..	60·00	208·66	384·07	675·83	746·41	923·63	1244·20	1506·57	1629·38	2143·41	2472·87	2848·71
5. Average expenditure per family.	..	62·72	245·68	451·00	690·88	889·17	1111·43	1344·69	1586·06	1639·28	1979·15	2676·18	3453·91
6. Proportion of expenditure on—													
(a) Food	..	100·00	74·59	69·51	71·03	70·73	70·07	69·93	65·78	64·62	60·12	56·55	53·65
(b) Tea, tobacco and drugs.	..		2·09	6·12	6·61	5·72	6·35	5·91	5·39	6·44	5·15	6·08	5·18
(c) Fuel and Lighting	.		12·39	8·05	6·20	5·70	5·37	4·84	5·02	4·91	5·14	3·48	3·18
(c) Clothing	..		2·85	3·26	3·25	3·48	0·71	3·93	3·98	3·44	3·97	4·17	3·91
(e) Miscellaneous	..		8·08	13·06	12·91	14·27	17·50	15·39	19·83	20·59	25·60	25·74	33·98

TABLE G 9—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Project area —												
1. No. of families		13	71	139	137	160	51	22	18	10	2	24
2. Average gross income per family.	..	193·00	392·34	633·68	867·55	1189·24	1660·73	2103·27	2690·61	3296·90	3692·90	6170·45
3. Average outlay per family.	..	83·08	25·77	47·93	87·48	160·29	324·69	487·73	618·22	546·00	334·00	2662·42
4. Average net income per family.	..	109·92	366·57	585·75	780·07	1028·95	1336·04	1615·54	2072·39	2750·90	3358·90	3508·03
5. Average expenditure per family.	..	345·89	443·00	670·44	838·52	1113·37	1360·83	1519·14	2024·02	2386·80	3547·50	2478·79
6. Proportion of expenditure on—												
(a) Food.	..	69·62	72·66	71·83	72·49	71·76	66·98	61·29	60·32	51·38	52·35	47·27
(b) Tea, etc.	..	1·34	3·63	5·05	4·99	5·18	5·68	4·25	8·09	4·93	6·43	6·43
(c) Fuel and lighting	..	9·74	6·52	5·38	4·78	5·15	4·71	3·72	4·66	3·96	5·07	4·90
(d) Clothing	..	4·56	4·14	5·94	5·11	5·28	6·02	6·39	6·34	4·63	11·28	8·71
(e) Miscellaneous.	..	14·74	13·05	12·70	12·63	12·65	16·61	24·35	20·59	35·10	24·87	34·69

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TABLE G 9—*contd*

General Area— (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. No. of families	1	22	60	44	44	12		1	..	..	
2. Average gross income per family. ..	126·00	363·27	580·25	903·48	1210·64	1694·50	..	2752·00	..	..	..
3. Average outlay per family ..	36·00	28·05	53·50	103·11	177·45	348·08	..	748·00	..	..	..
4. Average net income per family. ..	97·00	335·22	526·75	800·37	1033·19	1346·42	..	2004·00	..	..	..
5. Average expenditure per family. ..	485·44	419·01	619·18	901·56	1154·92	1323·73	..	2128·36	..	..	..
6. Proportion of expenditure on—											
(a) Food. ..	71·98	68·93	73·68	74·39	75·61	69·03	...	47·64	..	:	..
(b) Tea, etc. ..	5·57	5·89	4·72	6·80	5·12	7·91	..	3·61	..	..	..
(c) Fuel and lighting ..	6·18	4·44	5·17	4.68	4·61	5·02	..	4·02	..	..	..
(d) Clothing ..	5·15	4.76	4·77	4·63	5·27	5·79	..	7·05	..	..	..
(e) Miscellaneous ..	11·12	15·98	11·66	9·50	9·29	12·25	..	37·68	..	..	..

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1963 AR7 Khasi AR7

It is noticed that food is the largest single item of expenditure a every income level demanding about two-thirds or more of the average over all expenditure. It is significant to note that money outlays on food increase markedly at successive income level. This wide range of expenditure is the result of very low standard of food consumption in the low income groups and also possibly of increasing number of members per family in the higher income groups.

One striking feature revealed by the summary table of family income and expenditure given above is the average net deficit shown by the families of almost each income-group, except perhaps marginal surplus in respect of a few income-groups in the higher level. Thus for majority of the families the entire family income was not adequate on the average to meet current outlays on food and other necessities and comforts of daily living. Even the advantage of comparatively large average income was more than balanced by the larger differential increase in the family expenditure due either to their larger family size or comparatively higher standard of living or both.

In all the three areas investment in fixed capital was more than balanced by di-investment with the result that a family in Border area, Project area and General area on an average respectively disinvested a sum of Rs. 64, Rs. 142 and Rs. 70 during the year under reference. 511 •

10.11 The average annual expenditure per family worked out at Rs. 909 for Border area, Rs. 1,008 in Project area and Rs. 828 in General area. All the three areas thus have a deficit family budget.

Out of the total expenditure of the Border villages nearly 67.6 per cent was incurred on food, 3.7 in clothing, 5.7 per cent on fuel and lighting, 6.0 per cent on tea, tobacco and drugs and 2.8 per cent on medical expenses. The corresponding proportions for project area being respectively 67.0 per cent, 5.5 per cent, 4.8 per cent, 5.3 per cent, and 3.0 per cent and for General area respectively 72.9 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 4.9 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 2.9 per cent of the total average expenditure, articles obtained in kind and consumed at home accounted for 19 per cent in Border area, 19 per cent in Project area and 45 per cent in General area.

TABLE 9.8

Yield rate of some important crops

Crop	Gross area harvested (Acre)	Total yield (Metric Tonne)	Quantity consumed		Quantity sold	Sale Value	Average yield per acre
			Quantity (Metric Tonne)	Quantity value (Rs. '000)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Border area :—							
a. Betel leaf	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
b. Betel nut	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
c. Ginger	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
d. Potato	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
e. Paddy	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
f. Millet	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
g. Tapioca	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
h. Yam	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
i. Others	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total :		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	

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433
511

TABLE F-3—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Project area:—							
a. Betel leaf ..	58·10(3·47)	2943·00	132·00	428·64	2780·00	7866·50(7·86)	50·64
b. Betel nut ..	1·50(0·09)	59·45	0·22	608·56	46·23	471·00(4·71)	4·11
c. Orange ..	52·24(3·08)	870·00	595·36	8182·09	338·13	5128·50(5·13)	16·16
d. Pineo ..	28·31(1·66)	644·75	583·75	5442·50	111.00	1143·00(1·14)	22·77
e. Paddy ..	1,401·00(82·44)	18312·72	1265·00	132366·20	6418·00	77243·00(77·14)	12·92
f. Millet ..	4·10(0·24)	86·00	23·00	337·41	9·00	132·00(0·13)	8·78
g. Tapioca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
h. Yam ..	9·00(0·53)	105·25	89·88	599·38	13·50	90·00(0·09)	18·46
i. Others ..	130·58(7·69)	..	..	4930·00	..	3805·50(3·80)	18·87
Total	1700·00(100·00)	..	..	172894·70	..	100127·50(100·00)	..

General area :—

a. Betel leaf ..	10·50(1·87)	252·00	40·00	85·00	212·00	486·00(1·83)	24·00
b. Betel nut ..	8·50(1·57)	25·75	13·60	1360·00	12·15	1093·00(4·10)	3·03
c. Orange ...	21·25(3·79)	59·50	50·50	360·19	9·00	70·75(0·27)	2·80
d. Potato ...	37·40(6·66)	1015·51	164·82	1587·27	850·59	8075·00(30·33)	27·15
e. Paddy —	342·75(61·06)	4321·00	3301·50	46320·05	1019·50	12895·00(45·42)	12·60
f. Millet ..	22·94(4·09)	159·25	114·75	1943·87	43·50	737·00(2·77)	6·94
g. Tapioca ..	6·75(1·20)	250·00	200·00	900·00	50·00	225·00(0·84)	37·03
h. Yam ..	1·87(0·33)	43·87	38·87	194·35	5·00	25·00(0·99)	23·45
i. Others ..	109·41(19·43)	...	...	...	...	3821·00(14·35)	...
Total :	561·37(100·00)			52750·75		26627·75(100·00)	

Unit :— a. Betel leaf in Kuri — 1 Kuri = 20 bundles, 1 bundles = 144 of leaves (approx.).
b. Betel nut in Luti — 1 Luti = 16 kani, 1 kani = 400 nos. of nuts.
c. Orange in Luti — 1 Luti = 16 bhar, 1 bhar = 64 nos. of oranges.
d to be in mounds.

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